

MAIL

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.


The 3/3 L 11 German Bark
"PANDUR,"
A. JANSEN, Master, will load
here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 21, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.
The German Schooner
"JAPAN,"
Captained OTTMANN, will be de-
spatched as above on or about
22nd Proximo.


For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 16, 1878.


FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 British Bark

 "ADA MELMORE,"
Captain SEWELL, will lead here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 27, 1878. 0027

FOR NEW YORK
The 41 British Bark
"LIZZIE PERRY,"




 Captain PITMAN, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship
(STEAMER R. M. A. 10)

 **DIXON, Master,** will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.


FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark

"CHALLENGE,"
DOUGHERY, Master, will have
quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, October 3, 1878. no


FOR NEW YORK.
The A-1 British Ship
"MARY FRASER"

 DENTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.


Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark


 **"ALDEBARAN,"**
Geo. Cole, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
JAMES HENDERSON & CO.

FOR LONDON.
The British Ship

 "SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
GEO. FRENCH, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to


VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.


 THE A. I. American Bark
"LOTTIE MOORE,"
HUDSON, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

VÖGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

 The A 1 American Bark
"ALBERT RUSSELL,"
CARVER, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
 Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

 The 3/3 L II American Bark
"DIRIGO,"
STAPLES, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
 Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

[illegible]

Entertainment.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.**

**THURSDAY EVENING,
October 17th, 1878.**

BY GENERAL DESIRE
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA
AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
Will Repeat
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA
**"THE PRINCESS
OF TREBIZONDE,"**
In Three Acts.

MISS ELOIA MAY
as
PRINCE RAPHAEL.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
NOBLES.

PRINCE RAPHAEL, Miss ELOIA MAY.
Prince Cassimir, Mr P. H. ROSSON.
Dr Sparadap, Mr H. PHILLIPS.

MOUNTBANKS.
Cabriolet (a travel), Mr H. VERNON.
Tremolino, Mr J. ROLLINGS.
Regina, Miss A. DRAVER.
Manolo, Miss B. DRAVER.
Zazette, Miss OLGA STANLEY.

Showmen, Huntamen, &c.

NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS,
by
SENIOR BAPTISTA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole
direction of
MR H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KROSE & Co.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls, Two Dollars.
Pit, ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.
Hongkong, October 14, 1878. oc18

Intimations.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.**

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHAN WONG TONG, Deceased.
" " TAM A CHAI, "
" " THOMAS HART, "
" " WILLIAM SHANNON, "
" " A FONG, "
" " WILLIAM MARCHETT, "
" " LEE AH LOO, "
" " ACHUN, "
" " MASUN, "
" " ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, "
" " WONG YOW, "
" " LEONG KIN, "
" " WILLIAM DUFFY, "

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9, of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by FRANCIS SNOWDEN, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for CREDITORS and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1878, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estates are required to make immediate Payment to
C. B. PLUNKET,
Official Administrator.
Hongkong, October 4, 1878. no4

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

BURNETTE, British bark, Captain W. Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
IMPERATRICE ELIZABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. Munro & Co.
INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patton.—Order.

DON QUIKOTE, American ship, Captain Chas. F. King.—Messageries Maritimes.
RALPH M. HAYWARD, American S.M. schooner, Capt. L. B. Doss.—Meyer & Co.
GLAZIE, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

BERTHOVEN, German bark, Capt. R. Hajo.—Melchers & Co.
LORD MACADAY, British bark, Capt. R. B. Monkman.—Wm. Fustan & Co.

FOSTERKAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BERTHA MARION, British bark, Capt. G. B. Scarlett.—Gilman & Co.

STRATHMORE, British steamer, Captain John Rowell.—Wm. Fustan & Co.
SPINAWAY, Brit. bark, Capt. Pringle.—Siemens & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:
HEART, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW.
The Steamship
"OLYMPIA"
will leave for the above Port on
WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst.,
at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WYCK ADEKONG.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. oc14

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the
German Bark **VESTA**, R. Dicks,
Master, will be Received at the Office of the
Underigned up to 11 a.m. TO-MORROW,
the 16th inst.
Separate Tenders are requested (1) for
Carpenter's Work and Docking; (2) for Sill-
making and Rigging Work.
For Particulars apply on Board, or at
the Office of the Underigned, who do not
bind themselves to accept the lowest or any
Tender.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. oc18

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the
German Bark **HAMMONIA**, Capt.
WELLEN, will be Received at the Office of
the Underigned until TO-MORROW, the
16th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Particulars, apply to Captain on
Board, or

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. oc18

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

FROM This Date, and during the
Absence of the Underigned, Mr.
REGINALD DIGBY STARKEY is author-
ized to Act as AGENT for the Company in
Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no18

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at the Godowns of the
P. & O. S. N. Company, on

FRIDAY,

the 18th October, 1878, at Noon,—
A quantity of Ship's STORES, com-
prising Boat Compasses, Ship's Com-
passes, Force Pumps, Sheathing Felt,
Oakum, Hide Wheel, Rope, Blocks, Files,
India Rubber Packing, India Rubber
Valves, Candle and Oil Lamps, Pillar
Lamps and Glasses, Gauge Glasses, Nails,
Screws, Sulphur, Muskets with Bayonets,
Boats, Water Bottles, Wine Glasses,
Candle Shades,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. oc18

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL STEAMER
"SEA GULL,"
48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steam
8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug
and Water Boat, and can be again adapted
for the latter purpose at little expense.
She has proved herself to be an excellent
Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine
and Boiler being in first-class order.

Also,
The Schooner
"COERAN,"
134 tons register, built at Singapore in
1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak,
with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly
repaired and refitted in April last, and is
now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to
MORRIS and RAY,
Ship Brokers,
where the Inventories may be seen.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no18

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 91.

CHINA SEA.

WENCHOW DISTRICT—WENCHOW HARBOUR.
"Lion Rock" Beacon.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BEACON
has been erected on a small Plinnacle
Rock called "SHIH SHIH" (Lion Rock)
Submerged 8 feet at H. W. Springs,
situated near the anchorage at Wenchow
about 600 feet S. E. of the East end of the
Island known as the Chiang-Hsin-Sai,
which is in the middle of the River oppo-
site the North Wall of the City.
The BEACON consists of a POLE, 15
inches in diameter, painted Black and
White Alternate Bands, on which is fixed
a BALL, 6 feet in diameter, painted Black
with a Horizontal White Band round the
Centre.
The top of the Pole is 24 feet above
H. W. Springs. The Centre of the Ball
is 18 feet above H. W. Springs.

By order of the Inspector General of
Customs,
GERALD E. WELLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineers' Office,
Shanghai, September 20, 1878. oc30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15, Amoy, British steamer, 814 G.
H. Drowes, Shanghai Oct. 12, General.—
Siemens & Co.
Oct. 15, Vidal, French bark, 409,
Rondeau, Saigon Sept. 27, Eliza.—Siemens
& Co.
Oct. 15, Drumclough, British bark, 976,
H. Wayman, Cardiff May 27, Coal.—
Melchers & Co.
Oct. 15, Strathmore, British steamer,
1865, Rowell, Kobe Oct. 8, Rice.—Wm.
Fustan & Co.
Oct. 15, Mariueta, Spanish steamer, 420,
Munoz, Manila Oct. 12, General.—Rem-
ondos & Co.
Oct. 15, Spinaway, British bark, 325,
Pringle, Fremantle Sept. 4, Sandalwood.—
Siemens & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15, Amoy, for Canton.
15, Arratoon Apier, for Singapore,
Pensang and Calcutta.
15, Moray, for Singapore, Penang and
Calcutta.
15, City of Tokio, for Yokohama and
San Francisco.
15, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
15, Hermann, for Newchwang.

CLEARED.

Kata Water, for Foochow,
Amoy, for Shanghai.
Olympia, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Per Amoy, from Shanghai, Mr Post,
and 63 Chinese.
Per Mariueta, from Manila, Messrs Jose
Gollin, B. Escondon, Juan Olive, and Juan
Prata.
Per Strathmore, from Kobe, 1 European.

DEPARTURES.

Per Arratoon Apier, for Singapore, &c.,
Lt. Col. Bridges, Rev. Dr. J. Camberlain,
wife and child, Messrs A. K. Travers, A.
G. Morris, Tombohy, Casum, and Hajee
Mahomed, 14 deck, and 350 Chinese.
Per City of Tokio, for Yokohama, Mr J.
Tirada, and 1 Chinese; for San Francisco,
Mrs T. F. Jones and 3 children, 3 Euro-
peans in steerage, and 170 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, Messrs Vale,
McLeod, Kennedy, and Ehlers.
Per Moray, for Straits, 470 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer **Strathmore** reports:
Fresh N.E. winds throughout.
The British steamer **Amoy** reports:
Left Shanghai on the 12th, and arrived in
Hongkong on the 15th inst., first part of
the passage light Easterly winds and fine
weather; latter part fresh monsoon and
cloudy with drizzling rain.
The British bark **Spinaway** reports:
Experienced light winds and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Amoy, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the
16th inst. Late letters received from
7.10 to 7.30, with 18 cents late fee.
Per Amoy, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow,
the 16th inst.

For SWATOW.—
Per Olympia, at 9.30 a.m., on Wednes-
day, the 16th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per Zebra, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday,
the 16th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—
Per Douglas, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 16th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Quarta, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the
16th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For NEWCHOW.—
Per Bellona, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the
16th inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, and TAMSUI.—
Per Taiwan, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday,
the 17th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
E. AUSTRALIA, &c.—
Per Ocean, at noon, on Thursday, the
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MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

8 a.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.
10 a.m.—Olympia leaves for Swatow.
Noon.—Tybe leaves for Yokohama.
Noon.—Ocean leaves for Port Darwin, &c.
Goods per **Louison Castle** undelivered
after this date subject to rent.

Tenders Close.

Tenders for Repairs of the German
bark **Vesta**, will be received by Capt.
on Board or Agents up to 11 a.m.
Tenders for Repairs of the German bark
Hammoria, will be received at the
office of the Agents at 4 p.m.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 17:—
Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.
Noon.—Taiwan leaves for Amoy, &c.
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge,
Opera Bouffe at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, October 18:—
Noon.—Sale of Ship's Stores, &c., at the
P. & O. Co.'s Godown.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1878.

The two letters we inserted last night,
respecting the recent affair at Wanchow-
shan, Foochow, call for a few words of
comment. That of "Coincidence" is a
most remarkable ebullition. Its whole
object is to point out that "three of the
leading figures in that brochure ('Fair-
play's' pamphlet) are Thomas C. Hay-
lar, Ng Achoy and Mr J. J. Francis," the
trio of the public meeting. An unfor-
tunate point in this presumably
witty and clever reference is that the
name of Mr J. J. Francis does not figure,
and is not referred to, throughout the
pamphlet. How "Coincidence," after
his "glance at the pamphlet," could have
imagined that Mr Francis was a leading
figure in it—a fact he considers of suffi-
cient importance for communication to the
public generally—is a point on which
we shall not venture to offer an opinion.
The lubrication of the Rev. A. B.
Hutchinson is scarcely more happy.

In the course of it the following reproof is
administered to ourselves: "And as to
your remark about missionaries not
committing acts which are technically
illegal according to the rules of equity,
the statute law, or other law for the
time being in force in England, it is
so supremely absurd that I could not
call it unjust." We have carefully
read through our article and cannot
find a word about the "rules of equity,"
the "statute law" or anything of the
kind, and the Rev. A. Hutchinson appears
to have been amusing himself by setting
up a proposition, ascribing it to ourselves
and then knocking it down again, all for
his own gratification and glory. The
only sentence in our leading article to
which the above remarks of our corre-
spondent can have the slightest reference
is the following: "Without expressing
any opinion as to the real merits of the
affair, which are probably at present not
apparent, we may state that evangelists
who thrust themselves, as it were, upon
a foreign people to teach all the virtues
of Christianity, including brotherly love
and forbearance, ought certainly to be
the last to commit acts which, two promi-
nent members of the Bar declare, they
had plainly no right to commit, especially
when these acts are known to be pecu-
liarly irritating to the superstitious and
semi-civilized people whom they have
come to convert." There is nothing
whatever about "rules of equity" or the
"statute law" here, while if our corre-
spondent will kindly point out the
"supreme absurdity," or "injustice," of
the paragraph, the experience of our
backsliding in this instance may not be
without future beneficial results upon
ourselves.

We stated expressly in our article,
in more than one place, that in it we
were merely laying the case for the
Chinese, as set out in the pamphlet,
before our readers; that we were merely
giving a résumé of the brochure,—a
proceeding which was only just, seeing
that the pulling down of the wretched
hovels was without permission," and so
on.

By way of assisting our readers to
arrive at correct conclusions on the mer-
its of the affair, we may point out that
one or two of the most important of the
statements made by Mr Hutchinson are
at direct variance with those of the

quotation. Compare for instance the fol-
lowing:—
Rev. A. B. Hutchinson. Pamphlet.
The lease, or agree-
ment entered into by certain houses were
Mr Wolfe in 1877 was rented, and though
for the very purpose
of enabling him to
build dwellings in
European style, suit-
able for the residence
of the missionaries of
the Society, and other
buildings, schools
&c., as required, for
the carrying on of the
Mission.

In the lease of 1877
the houses were rented,
and though for the very
purpose of enabling him
to build dwellings in
European style, suitable
for the residence of the
missionaries of the
Society, and other
buildings, schools
&c., as required, for
the carrying on of the
Mission.

As to the value of
Mr Wolfe had no
Connell's opinion right upon any fair
that may be right or
wrong on the simple
question of a lease; to
pull down the nat-
but in a case of this
sort it is evident that
more equity demands
from the building
that all the circum-
stances of the making
of the party in the
of such an agreement
City, held by him,
before any one, had
whose opinion is to
have any value in the
matter. To apply place,
or according English
law with all to the
its intricacies and
subtleties, and base
in dealing with fore-
ign application upon
ignores, with which
a simple agreement
must have been
drawn up without the
acquainted, any right
advantage of legal to
put up new build-
ings, is simply ingu-
re-enact the force
ment.

The abstract justice
of the matter, by no
means, is my opinion, by
no means, is my opinion,
by no means, is my
opinion, by no means,
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prosecution, last year 6 prosecutions against 2 defendants, and up to August this year, 10 prosecutions (all against Chinese). He was having the law enforced against them because he knew they had not been paying their proper proportion of the stamp revenue: they were doing so now, and the increase was mainly due to that cause. It was the opinion of competent authorities that there were more evasions of the tax in 74-75 than there have been in 75-77. Now as to Postage, the actual receipts last year were \$62,000; for the first nine months of this year we have \$63,000, or actually more for nine months than for the previous twelve. Last November he had said, and every hon. member agreed with him, that the Junk trade was a good test of the prosperity of the Colony. Last year the amount collected under this head was \$10,000, which would give for nine months \$14,000; for the first three quarters of this year, however, we have \$13,000. For the Registration of Cargo Boats they had \$2531, as against \$2847 for 1877, which he need hardly remind them would include the whole increase of the year. Again, under Light Dues, he found last year they showed \$14,984, or \$1,000 for nine months; they had for first three quarters this year \$13,000, and would probably obtain altogether not far short of \$18,000 for the year. There was also an item of some importance called Interest. At the close of 1877 they had a sum of \$20,000 at the Chartered Bank at 5 per cent; on 31st March 1877, that sum had increased to \$20,000, at 5 per cent or \$4000 per annum; on 15th June 1877 it had risen to \$21,000; and on Dec. 31 it was \$270,000. There is now at the Banks bearing interest, a sum of \$580,000—a sum not only exceeding but double any similar investment saved from revenue, independent of the gambling fund. These facts, gentlemen, are of interest; and for the public they become of very practical interest if they enabled them to do something in the way of reducing taxation. However, there were two comparatively small items which they could no longer include in the revenue. They had been in the habit of making considerable profits on the subsidiary coin, the sum accruing in 1877 exceeding \$20,000. Well, it was to his mind a nice question how far they ought to make a profit on money they did not coin themselves. They were sent to them by the Imperial Government, and they got them for the convenience of the community. He could not believe it was sound policy to make a profit on coin, and he had said so before he had received a despatch advising upon it in strong terms. The result was that they now made no profit, but sold them at the same rate as they were bought. The next item that would no longer figure in the revenue amounted last year to \$7,023; it was for Brothel Licences. On that subject he had received a despatch from H.M. Government, stating that a question had been asked in the House of Commons, a copy of which had been sent to him by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

[The despatch stated that he had the honor to inform him that a question had been asked in the House of Commons as to the revenue derived from houses of ill-fame. It had been alleged that the balance of the fund now in hand amounted to \$80,000; and although he could scarcely think such to be the case, he wished to have full information on the matter. If, therefore, this point had not already been dealt with by the Commission, he requested that they should be invited to include in their Report a statement of the condition of any fund that had been formed under the 66th Section of the Ordinance, together with any recommendations on the subject that they might think proper to make, or obtain the information from the records of the Treasury, and report.]

On receipt of this (continued) His Excellency he at once communicated with the Commission—two of whom were now present—and they lost no time in finding out the facts which Sir M. Hicks-Beach required. Ord. 10 of 1867 was passed in 1868, and from that time up to end of 1877 the Brothel Licences had amounted to \$74,474, the Look Hospital fees showed \$9849, fines of prostitutes amounted to \$11,362; in all, \$95,616. Adding incomes from similar sources, and then deducting from that sum the cost of the Look Hospital and salaries of inspectors, he was afraid that, instead of \$50,000, something like \$80,000 or \$90,000 had been received. When he looked back at what had occurred at the time which had rendered it compulsory that a special fund should be formed, and that the fees be not paid into the revenue, he found that there was a strong feeling that it would not be proper to enter such moneys into the general revenue of the Colony. The Gambling Fund, unfortunately, in opposition to the members of Council and without the sanction of H.M.'s Government, had been so dealt with; but when it became generally known, that soon ceased, and for the future the Gambling Fund was not to be mixed up with the revenue. Unfortunately this Budget question had escaped attention, and the fund had never been constituted; and in answer to a despatch on the subject, he had received a reply from Downing Street, approving of the steps taken to constitute the fund for fees from houses of ill-fame; and as that Special Fund had now been formed, the item would disappear from the revenue, nor could it again appear. There were two reasons why the community should feel some interest in this question of increased revenue. It is to this large and unprecedented balance, this large steady increase, it is added that the amount of house-taxes is also steadily increasing, and will reach its maximum this year—they may fairly ask has not the time arrived when some consideration be given the taxpayers and especially the householders of this Colony. In 1869 the rate was 11 per cent; in 1870 it was 12 per cent, and it has stood at that figure ever since. Before venturing to say how they would deal with that question, there were two other items which he had not yet referred to, the revenue they derived from which showed no increase. He meant Opium and Spirits. In 1878 they would receive from Opium the sum of \$122,000, the same as last year, less than in 1876, and considerably less than in 1875. Well, he was opinion that, with prudent management, they might obtain it not the full value at least a fair value. Spirits was another thing which brought them in a comparatively small sum, far smaller than other Governments. He found that in 1877, they obtained from that source only \$25,000; it ought to be \$100,000, if not more. He had asked the hon. members to consider the question of establishing a Spirit Farm in the Colony, as well as that of improving the

Opium Ordinance, so as to encourage and strengthen the Opium Farmer. He had received valuable advice on those two points, and he was justified in saying that members were entirely with him on the subject of the Spirit Farm. Regarding the Opium Farm there were certain alterations in the Ordinance which he contemplated submitting to them, and which he thought his hon. friends would support. He had, with the Attorney General, prepared a bill regarding the Opium Farm identical with that of Singapore; but they knew more than he did, and as it did not meet their views it would not be pressed; he had taken the advice, and the bill would not be laid before them—only such amendments being made as they should approve. To return to the question of house taxes, nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to lower the rates and taxes of the Colony. But till they saw their way to the proper sale of the Opium and Spirit Farms, he would have to content himself with enunciating his views in this preliminary statement, and look for support to do everything lawful to stimulate the revenue. The proposal was not simply to deal with Chinese spirits; the Spirit Farm would also deal with other classes. There was a large number of sailors, who were supplied with very bad and nominally very cheap spirits: one object would be to increase the revenue, and another to check the sale of deleterious spirits—not only improve the revenue but serve the consumer likewise. Regarding the increase in Junk licences, hon. friends would agree with him that fees on junks were too high—a junk of 500 plants paid \$10 per annum, and a fishing licence of \$1, and so on according to tonnage—and the European shipping was one cent per ton. The increase of native shipping was one of the safest tests of the prosperity of the Colony. If the Opium Farm sold at the figure he anticipated, and a Spirit Farm were established, he would ask them to consider the advisability of entirely removing the license fees on junks as now detailed, and would also ask them in equity to considerably reduce the Police, Water, Lighting and Fire Brigades rates. And now the interest they felt in the statement he had made was doubtless not confined, as men of business merely seeing the revenue prospering. What was the meaning of their rent-roll increasing to a sum before never known? What was the meaning of the increase of the junk trade and the Light Dues? What was the meaning of all the other items he had spoken of—chairs, carriages and horses, also, might be mentioned—as having increased? It could be described in one word—prosperity; which means the prosperity of the Colony. The junk trade had increased by 69,000 this year. And what did the increase in Light Dues indicate? It showed that the European shipping had increased by 800,000 tons; so that in 1878 the Colony would be able to show 800,000 entered increased, as compared with last year. In estimating the full value of their trade, they might compare it with other Colonies. The total shipping of Queensland (the largest in extent and not the least flourishing of the Australian Colonies) was 388,000 tons; while the total shipping of Western and Southern Australia entered was actually less than the increase shown in Hongkong this year. It cannot be said that this increase is attributable to any remarkable activity of trade; great depression ruled at home, and in India great mercantile uncertainty which still exists; China suffered from a severe and desolating famine, and Kwangtung (on whose very borders we are) experienced unexampled and severe distress. It was something that he was in a position to make this preliminary financial statement, this sketch of their position; and they would be satisfied to know that in the history of this Colony no Governor had ever been able to put before his Council such evidences of growing, steady and safe prosperity as he had put before them to-day. He knew that he had every confidence that they would assist him most cordially next month in dealing with the finances; it would be their duty no doubt to maintain the estimate at a safe figure; and he would throw out the consideration that something like \$900,000 would answer all requirements (hear, hear). If they determined it at that figure, they could then consider the feasibility of reduction of revenue. If they succeeded with the Opium farm and obtained an increase by the spirit farm, they ought at once to reduce taxation. As to what constituted the wealth of the Colony, the Junks did much, but every householder—even the poor Portuguese clerk—contributed; and it was hard that he and other householders should be unfairly taxed, as had hitherto been done. He had indicated the exact state of their finances, had shown how prosperous they were; he had also frankly given them a general idea how to deal with them; and when next November he submitted his schemes to them more in detail, he looked forward confidently to receiving their support.

Mr. KERR asked if His Excellency, in the estimate of expenditure he had laid before them, had taken the full amount voted to the various departments. Occasionally, he understood, some of the departments did not spend the amounts voted—the police, for example, and he wished to know whether His Excellency had taken the amounts voted or the amounts expended.

His Excellency said he had only taken the actual expenditure of the nine months. They generally voted a little more than was required. He had not the figures before him, but there were some items which appeared in the estimates of last year, on which he had not permitted any expenditure whatever. There was one item, for instance, which although it was supported by the unofficial members, he thought they entertained some doubt upon it. He referred to the item for the Time Ball and Observatory. They were doubtful whether they ought to grapple with that item this year, and accordingly the Surveyor General had not spent one farthing of that vote.

Mr. KERR said that in regard to the Police Rate etc. being 11 per cent in 1869, he believed that was during the time of General Bunker, and when he was superseded on the following year the rate was raised to its old level.

His Excellency said that was so. If there was no other remark to be made he would proceed with some Bills they had before them.

PROPOSED BILLS.

His Excellency then moved the first reading of a Bill to amend "The Markets Ordinance, 1868," and authorizing the Governor in Council to grant licences to sell, or expose for sale, in places other than a public market, articles of food for man, usually sold or exposed for sale in the markets here.

His Excellency said the Ordinance was suggested in this way. A European butcher who proposed to establish a butcher's shop in the Colony found that under the existing Ordinance it was necessary for him to occupy a stall in the market. He (His Excellency) submitted the question to the Executive Council, and they were of opinion that it would be very much to the comfort of the European community if they permitted this European butcher to have a shop duly licensed, out of the market, and this Ordinance was accordingly introduced to enable the Governor to issue such a license.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: In all such cases, if deemed advisable; not only in this instance.

His Excellency: Yes; in all such cases. The Bill was then read a first time.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

His Excellency moved the first reading of a Bill to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars to defray charges for the year 1877. All the items had, His Excellency explained, long since passed through the Finance Committee, and had also been voted from time to time by the Council. The Bill was read a first time.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

His Excellency said that, in addition to the votes which had been proposed, he had also to ask the consent of the Council to certain other payments in excess of the estimates of 1877 and 1878. Among these items were, an allowance of \$40 to Warden Hayward, of the Gaol, for Chinese Teacher; \$60 compensation to P. C. McDougal for injuries received in the service; \$34,500 for repairs of damages caused by rain storms of May and June; \$140 for gratuity to scavenging contractor and overseers; \$2,943, cost of establishing sub-marine line to Green Island, including \$600 cost of two sets of telephones; \$45, cost of an old junk for torpedo practice; \$1,400 for volunteer drill instructors and contingencies, say at \$200 per month for 7 months; \$350 honorarium to Commandant at \$100 per month from 16th May to 31st August; \$531 for Navy sergeants for uniforms, and \$581 for making coats and trousers; \$500 for two months' salary of Assistant Interpreter (Mr. Ball) at Supreme Court at \$1,800 per annum; \$250 subscription to Renter's political telegrams, twice a week, for three months from the 14th September; and \$380 for hire of two steam launches for Harbour Police service at \$90 per month each, for two months.

His Excellency, continuing, said he hoped to be able, with the assistance of the Members of the Council in Finance Committee, to lay before them the estimates for this year at an earlier period than last year. A great deal would depend upon the Finance Committee assisting him in the estimates; and they would be informed before November next of any proposals that he had to submit, ample time before the meeting of the Council.

EXTRACTORY PRISONERS.

A BILL to amend Ordinance No. 4 of 1863 was then brought forward for reading. Its preamble stated that doubts had arisen as to whether, under sections 11 and 12 of the Ordinance in question, punishments directed to be inflicted for breach of regulations, or of prison discipline by the Superintendent of the Gaol, or the Superintendent in conjunction with a Justice of the Peace, could be lawfully carried out after the expiration of the term of imprisonment for which the offender was originally sentenced, and it was desirable to remove such doubts; hence this Bill, which enacts that "All punishments imposed under the authority of sections XI and XII of Ordinance No. 4 of 1863, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding the expiration of the period for which the offender was originally sentenced to imprisonment by lawful authority, and the Superintendent of any Gaol may lawfully detain any prisoner after the expiration of his original sentence and deal with him, in all respects, as if his original sentence had not expired in carrying out the punishment imposed on such offender under the authority of sections XI and XII of Ordinance No. 4 of 1863."

His Excellency said the question was whether this Bill should be read a second time. He had stated the circumstances under which this Ordinance was introduced at the last meeting of the Council, and the Attorney General had also set forth its reasons in the preamble.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said it might be thought desirable to introduce an amendment into the Bill. At present it authorized the carrying out of punishments for breach of Gaol discipline after the expiration of the period for which the offender was originally sentenced, but it might happen that, after the expiration of the original sentence, the prisoner was again insubordinate, while undergoing additional imprisonment for breach of Gaol discipline, in which case the Ordinance did not make it quite clear the offender could be further punished.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE suggested that both this Bill and the Ordinance it sought to amend should be referred to a select Committee for report. The Gaol Commission had found Ordinance 4 of 1863 defective, and he thought it required considerable amendment.

His Excellency said there was no doubt that the Gaol Commission in their report pointed out the fact that the Ordinance in question was defective, and the time was doubt come when it ought to be considered. He agreed with the suggestion that the present Bill and the Ordinance should be submitted to a select Committee. At the same time he must express a hope that the select Committee would get through with the small Bill now before them as soon as possible. With respect to the question of prison discipline he proposed to lay upon the table a number of despatches from Lord Carnarvon and Sir M. Hicks-Beach on the question of the prison. They must deal with it as men of business, and they had to meet the requirements of the Colony and of the Secretary of State. He would lay the despatches before them, and the suggestion of His Honor the Acting Chief Justice could then, he thought, be carried out; and with the evidence of the highly efficient gentleman now superintending the prison, Mr. Tomkyn, before them, and the report of the select Committee, they would be able to deal with the matters in question.

Mr. KERR said it would be well if the Bill before them, which was short and to the point, were made law, and the larger measure, the Gaol Ordinance, could be considered subsequently with the aid of the documents to which His Excellency had referred.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE said he did not think there need be any great hurry in regard to the Bill before them; a similar circumstance to the one just gave rise to it was not likely to occur just yet.

After a verbal amendment, the Bill was

read a second time, considered in Committee, passed, and numbered 2 of 1878.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

Police Intelligence.
(Before J. J. Francis, Esq.)
15th Oct., 1878.

THE USEFULNESS OF STEAM LAUNCHES.
Law Abce and two others, describing themselves as fishermen, and Ng Afo a seaman, were charged by Inspector Grimes, with being found in the unlawful possession of 20 bags of white beans. It appears that the constable on patrol in the water-police launch, noticed a sampan pulling from Hongkong towards Mow-kok-see. He hailed them and got no reply, and they did not stop. The launch then steamed alongside of the sampan, and found the four defendants and 20 bags of beans. The bags had English marks on them. (Marks enumerated). A remand was applied for in order to give the police an opportunity to find the owners of the beans. Two of the defendants are old offenders. The case was remanded until the 21st instant.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF STABBING.
William Collins, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Banias*, was sent to one month's hard labour for stabbing another seaman named Wilson, belonging to the same ship. It appears that they had a quarrel in a brothel (No. 79 Ladder Street) on Sunday night, and the defendant is said to have stabbed the complainant twice, once in the chest and once in the neck; no knife was found, but only a broken piece of blade. A man-of-war's man, belonging to H.M.S. *Maggie*, was called as a witness for the defence, and said the defendant commenced the quarrel.

TODAY'S FINES.
Lung Apin and four others, fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. Fined \$1 each.

San Angan, a boatman, plying for hire without a license. Fined \$2.

Chan Anam, master of the Nam Hing Chan 211 Praya West obstructing the public thoroughfare. Fined \$25.

Tau Afat, no light or pass. Fined \$3 or 14 days' hard labour.

Li Aoheng, and another, no light or pass. Fined 60 cents each.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor Mr. Justice Russell.)
15th October, 1878.

Fung Fa Yow v. P. H. Emanuel, \$9.—This was a claim for wages as coxswain of the *Daily Press* steam launch. Defendant denied liability, as plaintiff was never engaged by him; but came voluntarily as a substitute for the man who was really engaged.

The plaintiff was non-suited.

Toller v. Madar \$99.45.—This was a claim for balance of rent said to be due on the premises at present known as the Commodore Club. Defendant said the rent had been paid in full and produced the receipt. Plaintiff did not deny the genuineness of the receipt, but said that he had never received the money. It appears that Mr. Toller's collector had given the receipt to a third person to collect the amount, and he said he had only received a portion of the amount. The bill in dispute was paid by a Mr. Fakera together with another account and it was sought to show that a mistake must have been made in paying the money to the wrong man. Judgment was entered for the defendant.

Madar v. Cheong Kwai \$643.34.—This was a claim for rent of a piece of land at East Point. The defendant had neglected to pay for a long time. The claim was proved, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs, and a junk belonging to the defendant was ordered to be seized and held as security for the debt.

China.
NANKING, Oct. 2nd.

The thermometer is 94° Fahr. in the shade; the air oppressive and unhealthy, from the combined effects of recent inundations and unreasonable heat; and the city generally in a rather unhealthy condition. Such is the principal, if not the only new-to-be gleaned in Nanking at present. Sickness is everywhere prevalent; indeed it is almost impossible to go for a walk along any frequented thoroughfare without being stopped and asked for medicine by somebody or other suffering from indisposition. Now it is a soldier, may be, who, pale and shivering, tells you he has a severe fit of ague, and begs a little quinine; then comes perhaps a young country lad, who says his father is shaken by a dreadful cough, and hopes the foreigner is provided with some mixture; while more often than either, a sickly-looking man will side up to you and enquire where he can obtain some of that mysterious panacea which will enable him to break off the fatal habit he has acquired of smoking opium. Apart from this last-named grievance, however, a large proportion of the natives are suffering from fever and ague, and there is little hope that things will grow better in this respect until the present weather changes and we get a little bracing cold. The heat and moisture which now prevail are trying in the extreme.

Lady Sun, the Fan-tai's wife, was buried to-day with much pomp and circumstance. The procession is said to have been very imposing, but as foreigners do not expose themselves to the sun while it has such power as is the case at present, without urgent necessity, I am unable to send you any detailed account of the ceremony.—*Shanghai Courier.*

TIEN-TSIN.
Oct. 3rd.

On Tuesday, 1st Oct., we were entertained with a grand display of torpedoes at "Hsi-tu" near Tientsin, being the annual inspection of the students of the Imperial Torpedo College by H.E. Li Hung-chang. A straight reach of the main river was selected, about a mile in length, and all boat traffic stopped for the day. The students had been busy for two or three previous days laying down cables, joining up torpedoes, &c.; and when H.E. arrived at the appointed time many thousands of spectators had assembled on the banks and house tops commanding a view of the situation. The work carried out was a representation on a minor scale of the defence of the channel at Taku. A chart was drawn out, showing the position of each torpedo, and they

were fired in the order given by H.E., at the sounding of a bugle. As the last notes of the bugle died away the first charge exploded, throwing up an immense column of water in the air, to the height of three or four hundred feet; this was immediately followed by five other explosions, forming the outer line of defence. On the next word of command, seven torpedoes were simultaneously fired, throwing up a tremendous body of water and shaking the place as by an earthquake: these were followed by seven torpedoes fired singly; after which contact torpedoes were shown, in which heavy charges of powder were exploded, by a steam-launch striking the circuit-closer moored in mid-stream. The experiments were concluded by an array of five torpedo boats advancing in line, each armed with two fifty-pound spar torpedoes, which wheeling round a flag representing an imaginary enemy's ship, launched their torpedoes and fired at a given signal. The boats rose with the upheaving stream, and were instantly hidden from view by the large volume of water thrown up. It seemed as if it were impossible that any boat could be under the deluge which appeared to fall back directly upon them, but in a moment they emerged in safety and took up their stations for a fresh attack—wet certainly, but otherwise none the worse.

H.E. the Viceroy congratulated Mr. Betts warmly upon the success of the experiments; and calling up the students of the College awarded official rank to several of them and prizes to all, but as each one of the forty-nine torpedoes fired was the work of one individual student, it was difficult to draw a distinction where all were alike successful. A very pleasant day was concluded with an exhibition of diving by the men of the "Taku Naval Brigade" attached to the College, and their skill and endurance were truly wonderful. Although tired out with ten hours' continual work, one of the men remained under water three minutes and two seconds, another two minutes and forty seconds, and most of them over two minutes. This was nothing like so good a performance as that which recently took place at Taku, where the time was carefully taken with a stop watch, and one man remained under water three minutes fifty-eight seconds. H.E. returned to the Yamen at 8 p.m. Now that the inspection is over, the students will at once commence the erection of the Tientsin-Taku telegraph, and the survey for the Tientsin-Paoting-foo-Peking line will be carried out.—*N. O. D. News.*

Japan.
NAGASAKI.
(Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express.)

Considerable doubt seems to exist with regard to the presence of cholera in Nagasaki. For our own part we do not believe that a single properly authenticated case has occurred, and we take this opportunity of expressing our disapproval at the way in which the Japanese seem to court the arrival and presence of the disease, every minor case of diarrhoea or dysentery being at once accredited to the dreaded foe, whose advent, while being feared, should never be sought for.

Lately the Minister of Finance commissioned Mr. Watson, a merchant of Yokohama, to sell in Europe on account of the Government, a quantity of rice, forming the cargo of many ships. The merchant naturally exercised all his powers to execute this order, and realise a profit, but the rice has not been sold, and three of the ships are about to return with their cargoes complete.

It is said that the Administration of the Imperial Japanese Post, are going to adopt the French ton as a unit of weight, for ships' cargoes.

Cholera has made its re-appearance in Kagoshima ken; towards the end of last month, 20 of the persons attacked succumbed to the disease.

YOKOHAMA.
(Gazette.)

The French barque *Kerchalon* is chartered to load wheat for Amoy by Chinese.

The Danish schooner *Aarhus* leaves for Newchwang in a few days.

We learn that the U. S. S. *Albatross*, leaves on Friday for the South, calling at Kobe and Nagasaki.

(Mail.)

A telegram received in the capital announces that the Mikado arrived at Kanazawa in Kanga at 3 p.m. on the 2nd inst.; he may be expected back in Tokio about the middle of next month.

Fourteen of the principals and accomplices who were concerned in the midnight attack on Messrs. Ap-Jones and Russell at the Shimoda sheep farm, have been arrested and are now on their trial in Tokio. This rapid following of punishment upon crime is creditable to the Government, and contrasts most favourably with the long delays and frequent total failures of justice noticed in many former instances of attacks upon foreigners.

The Osaka Nippo announces that foreigners staying at Kobe and Osaka could formerly procure passports to Kioto, Lake Biwa, Nara &c. without any charge being made for the Government stamp, but the Osaka *Fu* and the Hiogo *Ken* issued a notice on the 18th ultimo, that every one requiring a passport to those places would be charged twenty sen. The same has been reported to the foreign consulates at all the treaty ports. When these passports were asked to allow them to have currency for a fixed period, say for three or six months, as both for business and pleasure,—since the railway line has been extended to Kioto,—many foreigners went thither once a week or oftener. This was refused, and a passport had to be taken out and returned for each trip—to the great waste of time, trouble and stationery. It was hoped that the Japanese would soon be tired of the labour and expense, and would grant what was a perfectly reasonable demand; instead of which, we see them now imposing a fee for these documents, and may expect them to give us more trouble than ever.

To counterbalance this, however, we have the long-desired return-tickets granted to us on the Yedo and Yokohama line, at a reduction of 50 per cent. on the cost of the double journey. At present, this is announced as a mere experiment, and is only in operation for the full journey between this and the capital; but we believe that already the receipts are found to have been increased in consequence of the innovation, and we may expect shortly to see return tickets given for all stations. It is not a matter of much importance to foreigners, but it has always been found that the issue of return-tickets has stimulated passenger traffic.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Kagoshima, from Captain Wiggins, announcing the wreck and total loss on the

12th September of the fine American ship *Lookout*, 1,008 tons register. All hands are saved except three seamen. She left Shanghai in ballast for New South Wales and had not gone into one of the typhoons which, during September, were sweeping over the China Sea.

The Straits.
(Singapore Daily Times.)

The number of cases brought under the notice of the Singapore Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals during the quarter ending 30th September 1878, was 84. Of these 3 were for cruelty to omnibus horses, 67 for cruelty to cattle, ponies, 17 for ill-treatment of oxen while landing them from the "Tongkangs" &c., and 4 for causing suffering to birds by shooting them with "snaumptions." In 10 cases the offenders were cautioned and discharged by the Magistrate, 16 were convicted and fined, and the remainder were visited by the Agent, who in every case verified that wounded animals and those unfit for labor were not made to work until their condition was improved.

We learn that the advantage of using Dynamite has been recognised by our Port and Wharf authorities. Two or three days ago a rock 20 feet under water near the Borneo Co's Wharf was satisfactorily removed by a cartridge or two of Nobel's Dynamite, of which the Company are agents here, with the result that there is now a depth of 30 feet of water at the Wharf, where formerly there was only 20 feet. The Tanjong Pagar Co. have also been utilizing this explosive in their new Dry Dock, and the attention of the Master Attendant has been attracted to it for the purpose of removing harbour obstructions, as dynamite will detonate notwithstanding contact with water, and thus possesses an uncontrollable advantage over other powders for subaqueous works. Three years ago, it cost Government some \$300 to remove a junk that had sunk in the fairway Channel off Sandy Point. Directly she sank her owner and crew abandoned her, leaving it to the Master Attendant to lift her out as best he could. With a charge of Dynamite it might have been done, and effectually, at a cost of about \$25 without any danger. Probably when it becomes known among native craft owners, who allow their boats to sink in the harbour, channels, and rivers of the port, through sheer carelessness in most instances, that the Conservator of the port will have them blown-up at once by Dynamite, as all similar obstructions are removed about Liverpool and other home ports, it may be the means of ensuring more care on the part of owners of native craft.

The repairs of the unhappy *Voornvaart* are getting on capably; she will soon be ready to proceed to your port to be docked; the enterprising contractor deserves to make a good thing of it, though I rather doubt that they will do much more than cover the total expenses they will have to incur.

Chinese here, can entertain but small confidence in our administration of justice. A few months ago some unfortunate coolies, under the advice and arrangement, we believe, of the Protector of Chinese, entered into a contract with a Chinaman to go to Indragiri certain work. They were there disposed of to a Malay—much as if they were slaves—and subjected by their new master to ill-treatment grossly humiliating to the Celestial mind. The Dutch Government afforded them some protection, and, when their complaints of their ill treatment were officially reported to the Dutch authorities, promises were made that steps would be taken to insure that the offenders under their jurisdiction should be brought to justice. Here, the Chinaman who engaged them was arrested, but, six weeks have now passed since the return of the coolies and no investigation has been held at the Police Court, and the Chinese Towkay against whom the charge has been made is out on bail. He might be charged under the Crimping Ordinance, or even under the Penal Code, but whether from overwork in the Police Court, or a too polite regard for the convenience of the lawyers engaged in the case, nothing has been done, and the luckless men are left on the hands of the police, without receiving consideration or even hope, beyond the assurance that their grievances will, by and bye, be investigated in Court. If the much lauded Protectorate of Chinese only thus illustrates the advantages which Celestials obtain by its establishment, it is more than probable they will in future prefer to rely upon receiving some assistance from the heads of their Secret Societies.

Shipping Intelligence.
The following are corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Dec.		
25, G. B. S.		Liverpool
Mar.		
28, Oracle.		Liverpool
30, Bristolian (s.)		Antwerp
Apr.		
16, Invincible.		Penarth
May		
9, Napier.		Cardiff
14, Verona.		New York
June		
1, Marine.		London
14, Emily Chaplin.		Cardiff
22, Commissary.		Penarth
25, Underwriter.		Fortress Montros
28, Melbrek.		London
July		
16, Andis Bow.		Newcastle (N.S.W.)
17, Louisa.		Newcastle (N.S.W.)
18, Sydenham.		London
21, Stan.		Antwerp
27, Pilgrim.		Cardiff
28, Abbey Cooper.		Antwerp
30, Sumaridge.		Hamburg
31, Charnier.		Cardiff
Aug.		
1, Barry St. Edmunds.		Penarth
7, Alfred.		Cardiff
9, Urania.		Penarth
10, Cora.		London
11, Edith.		Cardiff
18, Friedrick.		Cardiff
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.		
At London.— <i>Stemmers de Suez Canal</i>		
Glenear.		Cyprus.
Glenroy.		Argyll.
Flintshire.		
Sailing Vessels.		
James Shepherd.		At Liverpool.
Deucalion (s.)		Antwerp (s.)
Orantes (s.)		Cilennu.
Cadia (s.)		

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Louisa* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1878. ool6

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glenfalloch* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—except the exception of Optum—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m., To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878. ool8

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Emerald*, from Manila, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Underigned at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1878. ool1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

B. S. A. P. A.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Ganga*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 14th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Saturday, the 19th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 14, 1878. ool9

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Canine Road, occupied by The Hon. ORRILL SMITH.

House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present occupied by Mr. HEUBERMAN.

DAVID BASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shalby Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

IN THE HOUSE on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 5¢ each.

CHINA MAIL PRESS.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-

CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October,

1878, at Noon, the Company's

S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant LORNIER,

with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Speeds will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m.; Spoils and Parcels until 3 p.m.

on the 16th October, 1878. (Parcels are

not to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878. ool7



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-

TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA

BOMBAY,

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"VENETIA," Captain O. G. FERRIS,

will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th

October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878. ool4

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m.,

taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,

the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

5 p.m. of the 31st October.

PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-

SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 2, 1878. nol

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong for the above-

named Company, are prepared to Grant

Policies against FIRE on Buildings, or

on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the

usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-

count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant

Policies against FIRE to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in

China.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Insurances.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for

China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000

Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong, China, for the

above Company, are prepared to Accept

Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon

terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information, and particulars,

apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles

of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits

are distributed annually to Contributors,

whether Shareholders or not, in proportion

to the net amount of Premiums contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared

to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £200,000 on any Building, or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms